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Women and peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. On 5 October 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1889 (2009), by which it reaffirmed its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009) and 1888 (2009). The Council expressed its continuing deep concern about the persistent obstacles to women's full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and their participation in post-conflict public life. It acknowledged that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of sustainable peace, security and reconciliation.

2. The Council welcomed the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level and encouraged them to continue to pursue such implementation.

3. In paragraph 17 of its resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it within six months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

II. The role of indicators in monitoring implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

4. Indicators are signposts of change; a means for determining the status quo and the progress towards the intended goal. They indicate trends and allow for tracking of progress towards intended results. Indicators are critical for effective monitoring and evaluation, and they help to:

(a) Improve decision-making for ongoing programme and project management;

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(b) Measure progress and achievements as understood by the different stakeholders;

(c) Clarify consistency between activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts;

(d) Ensure accountability to all stakeholders by demonstrating progress;

(e) Assess programme, project and staff performance;

(f) Identify the need for corrective or remedial action.

5. The development of indicators is a wide-ranging and multifaceted process which aims to bring together basic statistics from many different fields and data-collection programmes. They are invaluable in planning, policymaking, research and monitoring and reporting.

6. A comprehensive set of indicators has the potential to help to identify areas of implementation requiring urgent attention. Knowledge of where implementation has been more or less successful also provides evidence to ground optimal programming in best and effective practices. Indicators that can be applied globally, as requested in Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), are thus a major step towards fostering more effective, concerted and coordinated action to implement the resolution. It is important to emphasize that the set of indicators is intended to act as a complement to existing analytical reporting mechanisms on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

III. The process for the development of the set of indicators

7. In response to the Security Council request, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and Peace and Security, chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, established a Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for resolution 1325 (2000), coordinated by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, to define the requested set of indicators. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) served as the technical lead of the 15-entity Working Group. The Working Group established a set of principles to guide the development of indicators, as follows:

(a) Indicators must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound;

(b) Indicators should be gender-sensitive, and include both qualitative and quantitative features, so as to be capable of tracking changes at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(c) The indicators would be organized in line with the five pillars of the 2008-2009 United Nations System-wide Action Plan on implementing resolution 1325 (2000);

(d) The indicators would be developed through a consultative process and would draw from a mapping exercise of existing indicators. New indicators would be developed where gaps in monitoring and data collection were identified.

A. Thematic framework

8. All activities of United Nations entities under the 2008-2009 System-wide Action Plan were organized around five thematic areas, namely, prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery, and normative. The Technical Working Group developed indicators in four of these thematic areas, prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery, as the fifth thematic area, normative, was determined to be cross-cutting, and therefore incorporated within the four areas selected.

9. The 2008-2009 United Nations System-wide Action Plan outlined goals under each of the thematic areas (S/2007/567, para. 42) as follows:

(a) *Prevention*: mainstream a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, and strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including various forms of gender-based violence;

(b) *Participation*: promote and support women's active and meaningful participation in all peace processes as well as their representation in formal and informal decision-making at all levels; improve partnership and networking with local and international women's rights groups and organizations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions in the United Nations, including Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, and in peacekeeping forces, including military, police and civilian personnel;

(c) *Protection*: strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety, physical or mental health, well-being, economic security and/or dignity of women and girls; promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into the legal and institutional reforms;

(d) *Relief and recovery*: promote women's equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts.

B. Consultative process

10. The Technical Working Group initiated a comprehensive and inclusive process to collect information on indicators that were in use across the United Nations system and by national Governments and other organizations. The results of the mapping exercise yielded more than 2,500 indicators. In a broad inter-agency process, this initial set was reviewed. After comprehensive assessments, a shortlist was developed. Stakeholders involved in the consultations included civil society, technical experts and Member States. Consultations were also held with United Nations entities at the principal level and informally with members of the Security Council.

11. The list of indicators presented in this report is thus the culmination of an extensive and inclusive consultative process.

IV. Proposed indicators

12. This section provides brief descriptions of the proposed indicators. Each indicator is linked to a specific goal. In order to highlight how the indicators dovetail with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), references are made to relevant paragraphs of those resolutions. Tables 1 to 4 provide a more detailed presentation of the indicators.

Prevention

13. Indicators for this pillar measure progress towards the prevention of conflict and of violations of women's and girls' human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence. The indicators respond to calls in resolutions 1325 (2000) (paras. 2, 5 to 11, 14, 17 and 18) and 1820 (2008) (paras. 3 and 15) for the regular monitoring of the situation of women and girls. They also respond to a need for the development of specific guidelines and protocols for the justice and security actors, as well as the development of systems for reporting abuses and ensuring accountability of both peacekeepers and national security actors.

Indicator 1: Incidence of sexual violence in conflict-affected countries

14. This is an impact indicator and is proposed to monitor progress in the prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly sexual and gender-based violence. The indicator is responsive to paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1820 (2008). The data needed would be collected using surveys and could be disaggregated by types of sexual violence as well as the sub-groups of population among which violence occurs.

Indicator 2: Extent to which United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions include information on violations of women's and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting

15. The periodic reports of peacekeeping and special political missions on conflict-affected countries are an important source of information for the United Nations Secretariat and the Security Council members. This indicator seeks to track the extent to which violations against women's and girls' human rights are identified, recorded and addressed. The indicator will be based on situation reports and the Secretary-General's country reports. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 5 and 17 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 15 of resolution 1820 (2009).

Indicator 3 (a): Number of violations of women's and girls' human rights that are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies

Indicator 3 (b): Inclusion of representatives of women's and civil society organizations in the governance and leadership of human rights bodies

16. These indicators assess the extent to which human rights bodies monitor violations of the human rights of women and girls. Particular attention will be paid to coverage of cases reported, referred and investigated, as well as participation of representatives of women's organizations in the governance and leadership of

human rights bodies. This set of indicators is responsive to paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 4: Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed and civilian peacekeepers and humanitarian workers that are referred, investigated and acted upon

17. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 8 of resolution 1325 (2000). Information would be disaggregated by the type of perpetrator (uniformed, civilian peacekeeper, humanitarian worker) as well as by the types of actions taken, such as repatriation.

Indicator 5 (a): Number and percentage of directives for peacekeepers issued by heads of military components and standard operating procedures that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights

Indicator 5 (b): Number and percentage of military manuals, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures/ protocols of national security forces that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights

18. Indicators 5 (a) and 5 (b), together with indicator 4, are intended to assess the extent to which international, national and non-State security actors are responsive to, and are held accountable for, any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards. Indicators 5 (a) and 5 (b) address the responsiveness of security forces to the specific security needs of women in particular contexts by identifying specific measures included in directives, manuals, codes of conduct, standard operating procedures and other resources aimed at preventing violations of women's and girls' human rights. The indicators are responsive to paragraph 6 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 6: Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000), including those that prevent and address violations of the human rights of women and girls in conflict-affected situations

19. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 14 and 18 of resolution 1325 (2000). It is intended to assess the extent to which the Security Council remains actively seized of issues related to women and peace and security as indicated in those paragraphs of the resolution.

Indicator 7: Number and proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict

20. Regional organizations play a key role in addressing conflict within their respective regions. The involvement of women in decision-making roles in these organizations can allow a gender perspective to be brought into the discussions at an early stage. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1325 (2000). Indicators 6 and 7 would ensure that provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and that their implementation is monitored.

Participation

21. Indicators for this pillar would allow the monitoring of progress in ensuring the inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, as called for by resolution 1325 (2000) (paras. 1 to 4, 8, 15 and 16). The indicators also help to assess the extent to which women participate in reaching peace agreements and in peacebuilding.

Indicator 8: Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls

22. This impact indicator is intended to address the inclusion of women's and girls' interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The indicator is responsive to paragraphs 8 and 16 of resolution 1325 (2000). Specific areas in which provisions should be made to improve the security of women and girls include ceasefire agreements, resolving border disputes or issues, economic restructuring, transitional agreements and peacekeeping operations.

Indicator 9: Number and percentage of women in senior United Nations decision-making positions in conflict-affected countries

Indicator 10: Level of gender expertise in United Nations decision-making in conflict-affected countries

23. Indicators 9 and 10 are responsive to paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1325 (2000). The indicators aim to track the representation and participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security. Data on indicator 9 would be disaggregated to include the number and percentage of women in senior positions at the United Nations and the number and percentage of women uniformed and civilian peacekeeping personnel in decision-making positions (at the level of Colonel or at P-5 level and higher).

Indicator 11 (a): Level of participation of women in formal peace negotiations

Indicator 11 (b): Presence of women in a formal observer or consultative status at the beginning and the end of peace negotiations

24. The monitoring of these indicators is intended to keep track of the representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes. For indicator 11 (a), attention would be paid to the number and percentage of women mediators and negotiators in formal peace negotiations. These indicators reflect the goals of paragraph 2 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 12: Level of women's political participation in conflict-affected countries

25. This indicator tracks the meaningful representation and participation of women in governance structures. The five components include the percentages of women who are registered to vote, those who actually vote, those who are parliamentary

candidates, those actually in parliaments and those in ministerial positions. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 1 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 13: Number and percentage of Security Council missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their terms of reference and the mission reports

26. Indicator 13 is intended to track the consistency with which the Security Council remains seized of issues related to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). Indicator 13 is responsive to paragraph 15 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraphs 1 and 5 of resolution 1820 (2008).

Protection

27. Indicators for this pillar measure progress towards protecting and promoting the human rights of women and girls and ensuring their physical safety, health and economic security, as called for in resolution 1325 (2000). These indicators respond to paragraphs 1, 7 to 9, 11 and 12 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 14: Index of women's and girls' physical security

28. This indicator addresses the safety and physical and mental health of women and girls and their economic security. Given the difficulty of collecting reliable data on perceptions of physical security, it is proposed that data on this indicator be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys. Proxy variables could be considered in measuring how the ability of women and girls to participate in public life has been affected by conflict. Data would be disaggregated by relevant vulnerable groups including internally displaced populations, indigenous peoples, and rural or urban residence. Indicator 14 is responsive to paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 15: Extent to which national laws protect women's and girls' human rights in line with international standards

29. This indicator would track the political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls to ensure that they are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards. Legislation to be tracked would include constitutions and penal and civil codes. Specific laws relating to inheritance rights, including land, property and citizenship, and minimum age at marriage, forced marriage and criminalization of gender-based violence would also be examined. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 7 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 16: Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector in conflict-affected countries

30. This indicator would cover various components including the representation of women in the military, armed and security services, police force, and the judiciary, including traditional courts where relevant. All indicators are expected to be disaggregated by decision-making levels and ranks, as applicable. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 1 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 17: Existence of national mechanisms for control of small arms and light weapons

31. This indicator seeks to track the existence and gender sensitivity of operational mechanisms and structures in place for ensuring the physical security and safety of women and girls. Since small arms and light weapons are difficult to monitor, the existence of a mechanism to regulate their access and use can be a proxy for the degree of physical security in a conflict setting. It is proposed to track this indicator using data on the existence of a national coordination agency on small arms and light weapons and the number and types of small arms and light weapons available per 10,000 population.

Indicator 18: Women as a percentage of the adults employed in early economic recovery programmes

32. This indicator responds to paragraph 9 of resolution 1325 (2000) and measures the extent to which women benefit directly from programmes aimed at economic recovery. Such programmes could include those providing employment, food for work, and other social and economic support and subsidies. Data would be disaggregated by relevant population groups.

Indicator 19: Number and percentage of cases of sexual violence against women and girls that are referred, investigated and sentenced

33. The level of investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual and gender-based violence remains low in many contexts. This indicator is an important measure of both access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and of accountability, in line with national legislation and international standards. This indicator focuses on sexual violence against women and girls. It is proposed to disaggregate this indicator into four components, including the total number of cases reported, investigated, referred and sentenced (all three expressed as a percentage of total number of cases of sexual violence reported). This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 8 and 11 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 3 of resolution 1820 (2008).

Indicator 20: Number and percentage of courts equipped to try cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights, with due attention to victims' security

34. It is known that women often do not report crimes committed against them, especially sexual and gender-based violence, for fear of stigmatization and retaliation. It is therefore important for mechanisms and laws to exist for protecting women and girls in such situations. Components of this indicator include the existence of mechanisms for witness protection; the existence of infrastructure and use of in-camera hearings; training of judges and prosecutors on women's and girls' rights and sexual and gender-based violence legislation. This indicator is in consonance with paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1820 (2008).

Relief and recovery

35. Indicators for this pillar assess the extent to which the specific needs of women and girls are addressed during the relief and recovery phase following conflict. The indicators respond to paragraphs 7 to 9, 13, 17 and 18 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 21 (a): Maternal mortality

36. This impact indicator is a proxy for women's access to reproductive health services during and after conflict. Accurately tracking maternal mortality is a challenging task which can be even more difficult in situations of conflict. Although it would be useful to have estimates pertaining to specific situations of conflict, reliable data are often available only at the national or regional level. This indicator is currently tracked under Millennium Development Goal 5, from which baseline data can be collected. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 21 (b): Primary and secondary education enrolment rates disaggregated by sex

37. There is considerable evidence supporting the empowering effect of education, even at the primary level. Education provides not only an ability to read and write but also the ability to access and use basic services and resources in a more efficient manner. It lays the foundation and provides the tools for women to pursue and assume active roles in peace processes. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 22: Extent to which strategic planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries incorporate gender analysis, targets, indicators and budgets

38. This indicator would track the level of inclusion of gender issues at four levels: analysis, target-setting, indicators and budgets. Particular attention will be paid to national planning frameworks with significant participation of the United Nations system, such as post-conflict needs assessments, consolidated appeal processes, common country assessments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, integrated strategic frameworks, and integrated mission planning processes. Other important national-level planning frameworks to consider are poverty reduction strategy papers, national recovery plans, and national action plans. This indicator is responsive to paragraphs 7, 17 and 18 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 23: Proportion of the allocated and disbursed funding to civil society organizations, including women's groups, that is spent on gender issues in conflict-affected countries

39. Indicators 23 and 24 track the availability of funding to support gender programming in conflict-affected countries. For indicator 23, the proportion of allocated and disbursed funding that civil society organizations and women's groups devote to gender issues in conflict-affected countries would be disaggregated by sector of intervention and recipient. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 8 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 13 of resolution 1820 (2008).

Indicator 24: Actual allocated and disbursed funding in support of programmes that address gender sensitive relief, recovery, peace and security programmes in conflict-affected countries

40. There is an urgent need to track how much is being spent on addressing gender issues in conflict-affected countries. This indicator seeks to determine and track this — in terms of both allocations and disbursements. The data would be disaggregated to reflect, among others, funding through United Nations entities, other international organizations, bilateral donors and national Governments. The data would also be disaggregated by the sector of intervention, the recipient (national Governments, civil society organizations, etc.) and level of inclusion of gender issues. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 8 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 13 of resolution 1820 (2008).

Indicator 25 (a): Number and percentage of transitional justice mechanisms called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandates

41. It is of particular importance for the successful implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) that the rights and participation of women and girls are addressed early in the transition to peace. This indicator seeks to assess the degree to which various transitional justice mechanisms, including truth commissions, reparation programmes, land dispute settlement commissions, gender justice and criminal prosecutions, address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandate. Gender responsiveness will be assessed considering the provisions in place to ensure the inclusion of women and girls in the process, the number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits or services provided and the number and percentage of women at a senior level in each mechanism. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 8 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 25 (b): Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits through reparation programmes, and types of benefits received

42. This indicator gives a sense of women's and girls' empowerment in the context of conflict. It is known that women and girls are often excluded or only partially covered by the benefits that are provided by reparation programmes. Both indicators 25 (a) and 25 (b) track the gender responsiveness of post-conflict institutions and the processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 8 of resolution 1325 (2000).

Indicator 26: Number and percentage of female ex-combatants, women and girls associated with armed forces or groups that receive benefits from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes

43. Armed conflict affects women and men differently, and the needs of women and girls are often overlooked. It is therefore imperative for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes to address the specific needs of all women and girls associated with armed forces and militias. The data would be disaggregated by different types of services such as housing, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial care, vocational training, schooling, food and cash allowances. This indicator is responsive to paragraph 13 of resolution 1325 (2000) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1820 (2008).

V. Making the selected indicators operational

44. Once established, the indicators proposed in this report would provide a valuable database for assessing progress and challenges in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). A number of the indicators are currently in use and could be readily applied in the monitoring process. Those indicators labelled group A in the last column of tables 1 to 4 would require minimum or no testing or piloting before being made operational.

45. Group B indicators would require changes in the reporting system within United Nations entities. The data covered by this group are either currently not being collected or require a more regular process of collation and publication.

46. Indicators in groups C to F require more extensive processes before they can become available, group F being the most challenging set of indicators to compile. For that group, which includes two indicators, surveys or other direct data-collection procedures and specialized, careful technical and conceptual development would be required.

47. For all indicators other than those in group A, a pilot phase entailing further technical development, preliminary data collection and testing is required. It is expected that the length of the pilot phase would vary for each group of indicators, extending in some cases from two to five years.

48. The pilot phase would be an opportunity to develop the indicators and to work with Member States, United Nations country teams, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to establish ownership of the process and the outcomes.

49. An important step in making these indicators operational is the establishment of a baseline against which progress can be measured. Several United Nations entities have signalled a readiness to lead the measurement of a number of indicators and thus would guide the establishment of appropriate baselines.

50. A prerequisite for making the indicators operational is the availability of resources. The indicators have been selected with a view to building on the work of United Nations entities in this area in order to maximize efficiency. However, even where data already exist, resources would be required to collect, evaluate and report them on a routine basis. The commitment of various United Nations entities to track a number of the indicators suggests a willingness to adapt monitoring systems to this purpose.

51. It is clear that the proposed indicators cover areas that could be monitored by the United Nations system and others that could be monitored by Member States. It would be important that relevant stakeholders take responsibility for the development, evaluation and reporting of the indicators.

52. While most of the indicators have been proposed for countries or areas affected by conflict, in applying the indicators it would be important to be guided by the specific nature of the conflict situation. It is also important to note that the issues addressed in resolution 1325 (2000) are relevant for contexts that have not experienced armed conflict. Applicable indicators among those presented in this report can be used in those contexts also, to serve as early warning indicators.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

53. Ten years after its adoption, the overall implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) remains slow, and the assessment of the progress of the implementation is constrained by an absence of baseline data and specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators. The Security Council's request for the development of a set of indicators for use at the global level to track the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) is therefore timely.

54. The indicators proposed in this report reflect the outcome of an extensive mapping and a comprehensive consultative process. To make operational the set of indicators proposed in this report a pilot phase entailing technical and baseline development and data collection would be needed. The involvement of United Nations country teams would be critical. The period of piloting would vary, depending on the indicator, from two to five years and would engage all stakeholders including Member States, United Nations entities, regional institutions and civil society organizations.

55. The process of preparing the indicators has created a strong momentum to move forward and has prepared entities to take ownership of the outcome. Principals of United Nations entities have indicated, for example, a readiness to collect and monitor some of the indicators.

56. It is recommended that the Council:

(a) Urge the United Nations system to engage relevant organizations and parties that have technical expertise in data collection and analysis to populate these indicators in the shortest possible time, so that the data would be available for use by all stakeholders, including Member States. In this respect, the relevant United Nations entities at the country level, such as the United Nations country teams, One United Nations pilots, and integrated missions, would play a lead role in testing and piloting indicators for national-level data;

(b) Request the inclusion of the information generated through these indicators, where possible, in the Secretary-General's country reports to the Security Council;

(c) Urge Member States, in parallel with United Nations efforts, to volunteer to pilot the indicators in order to ensure that they are relevant to specific country situations and to establish best practices in data collection and analysis;

(d) Bring these indicators to the attention of Member States that are developing national action plans with a view to incorporating them in measuring progress in implementation;

(e) Strengthen its accountability and monitoring of the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) through the establishment of a mechanism which would use the indicators provided in the present report;

(f) Urge Member States, in the context of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), to begin to use the proposed indicators for which data already exist, without prejudice to the continuing use of those indicators that they are currently employing in their work on resolution 1325 (2000).

57. In considering this report, the Council may wish to take note of the parallel ongoing work to develop indicators with regard to resolutions 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1894 (2009).

Explanatory notes for tables

Group A: Available information exists and is collected through processes of which the United Nations system is part.

Group B: Information is collected and should be available through existing United Nations system processes and programmes, but there is no mandate for it to be published regularly.

Group C: Information is available from existing and easily accessible documents (through desk review), but these need to be collected and systematically analysed.

Group D: Available information is collated through systematic analysis, but the documents to be collated are not necessarily accessible.

Group E: Measurement will require system-wide changes to track the necessary information.

Group F: Requires direct data collection and specialized and careful technical and conceptual development.

Table 1
Proposed indicators: prevention

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Feasibility indicator group*
Goal	**Prevention of all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence**		
Impact	**Indicator 1**: Incidence of sexual violence in conflict-affected countries[a]	Data on this indicator are expected to be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys, to be disaggregated by: • Types of sexual violence • Relevant vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees)	F
Goal	**Operational gender-responsive systems in place to monitor, report and respond on violations of women's and girls' rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and after conflict**		
Output	**Indicator 2**: Extent to which United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions include information on violations of women's and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting	To include: • Identification of cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights • Responses to identified cases	C
Output	**Indicator 3 (a)**: Number of violations of women's and girls' human rights that are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies **Indicator 3 (b)**: Inclusion of representatives of women's and civil society organizations in the governance and leadership of human rights bodies	Indicator has three components, each of which measures a different dimension of the functions of and reporting to human rights bodies. Data for specific human rights bodies could be identified.	C
Goal	**International, national and non-State security actors are responsive to and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards**		
	Indicator 4: Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed and civilian peacekeepers and humanitarian workers that are referred, investigated and acted upon	Disaggregated by: • Type of case reported (uniformed peacekeeper, civilian peacekeeper, humanitarian worker) • Types of actions taken (including disciplinary actions such as repatriation)	A

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific consideration criteria*	*Feasibility indicator group*
	Indicator 5 (a): Number and percentage of directives for peacekeepers issued by heads of military components and standard operating procedures that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights	These indicators capture the adequacy of information provided to uniformed and civilian peacekeepers, as well as military and civilian police personnel. The indicators are interrelated, but refer to either peacekeepers or national security forces. Data should indicate types of measures included.	C
Output	**Indicator 5 (b)**: Number and percentage of military manuals, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures/ protocols of national security forces that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights		D
Goal	**Provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and their implementation is monitored**		
Output	**Indicator 6**: Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000), including those that prevent and address violations of the human rights of women and girls in conflict-affected situations	Actions to be considered include: call for report, request assessment, set up a specific mechanism, and mandate peacekeeping operations.	C
Output	**Indicator 7**: Number and proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict	Data to be disaggregated by organization identified.[b]	B

[a] Incidence measures the number of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in a specific time period (in a specific population) relative to total size of the population at risk. This is distinct from both the number of cases reported in that period (which depends on victims officially reporting the crime) and prevalence (which measures the percentage of persons at risk in a particular population group who have been victims of sexual violence in their lifetime). It is also worth notice that, on 19 December 2006, the General Assembly adopted without a vote a resolution entitled "Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women" (resolution 61/143), in which it called for a set of possible indicators on violence against women to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women. As a consequence of that request, an Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women was organized in October 2007. Technical development of this indicator should draw on this existing process.

[b] Regional organizations identified can include: African Union; Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Caribbean Community; Commonwealth of Independent States; Commonwealth Secretariat; Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries; Council of Europe; Economic Community of Central African States; Economic Community of West African States; European Union; Intergovernmental Authority for Development; International Organization of la Francophonie; League of Arab States; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; Organization of American States; Organization of the Islamic Conference; Pacific Islands Forum; Shanghai Cooperation Organization; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; Southern African Development Community.

Table 2
Proposed indicators: participation

Type of indicator	*Indicator/cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Evaluation methodology group*
Goal	**Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts**		
Impact	**Indicator 8**: Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls	Specific provisions to be identified in the following areas: • Ceasefire agreements • Resolving border disputes • Security and demilitarization • Refugee return • Linguistic minorities • Human rights and fundamental freedoms • Economic restructuring • Elections • Transitional agreements • Constitutional agreements • Peacekeeping operations • Trust funds	C
Goal	**Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security**		
Outcome	**Indicator 9**: Number and percentage of women in senior United Nations decision-making positions in conflict-affected countries	To include: • Number and percentage of women appointed to senior positions at the United Nations (special and personal representatives, envoys, heads of mission, resident coordinators) • Number and percentage of female uniformed and civilian peacekeeping personnel in decision-making positions (at Colonel or P-5 level and higher) • Number and percentage of female Professional staff across United Nations system (at P-5 level and higher)	A

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Feasibility indicator group*
Output	**Indicator 10**: Level of gender expertise in United Nations decision-making in conflict-affected countries	To include number and percentage of appointed gender advisers (at P-5 level and higher) in: • Mediation teams • Post-conflict needs assessment processes • Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes	B
Goal	**Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes**		
Outcome	**Indicator 11 (a)**: Level of participation of women in formal peace negotiations	To include: • Number and percentage of female mediators • Number and percentage of female negotiators	B
Outcome	**Indicator 11 (b)**: Presence of women in a formal observer of consultative status at the beginning and the end of peace negotiations	• To include whether women's civil society groups were present are the beginning and end of negotiations.	B
Goal	**Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance, as citizens, elected officials and decision makers**		
Outcome	**Indicator 12**: Level of women's political participation in conflict-affected countries	To include: • Percentage of eligible women who are registered to vote • Percentage of women registered to vote who actually vote • Percentage of women parliamentary candidates • Percentage of women in parliaments • Percentage of women in ministerial positions	A
Goal	**Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage, resolve and respond to conflict and violations of women's and girls' human rights**		
Output	**Indicator 13**: Number and percentage of Security Council missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their terms of reference and the mission reports	Specific gender dimensions would be identified in both terms of reference and mission reports. Efforts would be made to identify specific issues and needs affecting women and girls.	C

Table 3
Proposed indicators: protection

Type of indicator	*Indicator/cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Feasibility indicator group*
Goal	**Safety, physical and mental health of women and girls and their economic security are assured and their human rights respected**		
Impact	**Indicator 14**: Index of women's and girls' physical security	Data on this indicator are expected to be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys,[a] to include: • Variables measuring women's and girls' perceptions of their physical security • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' ability to participate in public life (from those related to livelihoods to voting) has been affected • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' regular activities (collecting firewood and water, sending girls to school) have been affected Data should be disaggregated by relevant vulnerable groups (such as internally displaced populations).	F
Goal	**Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards**		
Outcome	**Indicator 15**: Extent to which national laws protect women's and girls' human rights in line with international standards	National laws include constitutions, penal and civil codes, and others applicable. Specific areas of concern are: • Inheritance rights (including land, property and citizenship) • Criminalization of gender-based violence[b] • Minimum marriage age and forced marriage	D
Goal	**Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls**		
Output	**Indicator 16**: Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector in conflict-affected countries	To include: • Percentage of women in military, armed and security services, disaggregated by rank • Percentage of women in police, disaggregated by rank	D

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Feasibility indicator group*
		• Percentage of women in judiciary, disaggregated at all levels (to include traditional courts where relevant)	
Output	**Indicator 17**: Existence of national mechanisms for control of small arms and light weapons[c]	Control mechanisms to be assessed considering: • Existence of a national coordination agency on small arms and light weapons • Number and types of small arms and light weapons available per 10,000 population	B
Goal	**Women and girls at risk have access to livelihood support services**		
Output	**Indicator 18**: Women as a percentage of the adults employed in early economic recovery programmes	Indicate percentage of women recipients (out of total) disaggregated by: • Vulnerable groups (victims of sexual and gender-based violence, internally displaced persons, etc.) • Type of employment scheme and estimation of associated payments	B
Goal	**Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated**		
Outcome	**Indicator 19**: Number and percentage of cases of sexual violence against women and girls that are referred, investigated and sentenced	To include: • Total number of cases reported • Cases investigated (as percentage of total of cases of sexual violence against women and girls reported) • Cases referred (as percentage of total of cases of sexual violence against women and girls reported) • Cases sentenced (as percentage of total of cases of sexual violence against women and girls reported)	E
Output	**Indicator 20**: Number and percentage of courts equipped to try cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights, with due attention to victims' security	Courts to be assessed considering: • Existence of mechanisms for witness protection • Existence of infrastructure and use of in-camera hearings Training of judges and prosecutors on women's and girls' rights and legislation on sexual and gender-based violence	D

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Table 3)

[a] The World Bank is currently exploring the option of using Gallup perception surveys to report on a similar index, to be included in the forthcoming World Development Report 2011 on post-conflict and fragile States.

[b] The tracking of sexual violence legislation is currently covered within the indicators developed to ensure monitoring and reporting of resolution 1820, as called for in resolution 1888 (2009), para. 26.

[c] Under the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, every Member State has committed itself to establish a national coordination agency on small arms; make illicit gun production/possession a criminal offence, and keep track of officially held guns. In addition, information on the existence and operation of national control mechanisms of small arms and light weapons is monitored by the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism.

Table 4
Proposed indicators: relief and recovery

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific consideration/criteria*	*Feasibility indicator gro*
Goal	**Women's and girls' specific reproductive health needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations**		
Impact	**Indicator 21 (a)**: Maternal mortality	Maternal mortality is an important proxy for women's access to reproductive health services during and after conflict, as well as an indicator of their overall well-being. This indicator is currently tracked under Millennium Development Goal 5, for which we can refer to baselines and target setting.	A
Impact	**Indicator 21 (b)**: Primary and secondary education enrolment rates disaggregated by sex	There is considerable evidence supporting the empowering effect of education even at the primary level. Education provides not only an ability to read and write but also to access and use basic social services in a more efficient manner.	A
Goal	**The needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees) are addressed in relief, early recovery and economic recovery programmes**		
Output	**Indicator 22**: Extent to which strategic planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries incorporate gender analysis, targets, indicators and budgets	Disaggregated by level of inclusion of gender issues in: • Analysis • Targets • Indicators • Budgets Types of planning frameworks to be included: • United Nations-led: post-conflict needs assessments, consolidated appeal processes, common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, integrated strategic frameworks, integrated mission planning processes • National: poverty reduction strategy papers, national recovery plans, national action plans	C

Type of indicator	*Indicator cluster*	*Specific considerations (criteria)*	*Feasibility indicator group*
Output	**Indicator 23**: Proportion of the allocated and disbursed funding to civil society organizations, including women's groups, that is spent on gender issues in conflict-affected countries	Disaggregated by: • Sector of intervention • Recipient (women's groups, other civil society organizations)	E
Output	**Indicator 24**: Actual allocated and disbursed funding in support of programmes that address gender sensitive relief, recovery, peace and security programmes in conflict-affected countries	To include: • Funding through United Nations entities, including special funds such as the UNDP Bureau for Crime Prevention and Recovery Trust Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund, common humanitarian funds, United Nations-managed multi-donor trust funds • Funding from other international organizations and their special funds, such as the World Bank Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund, multi-donor trust funds (not managed by United Nations), European Union instrument for stability • Funding from bilateral donors (drawing from OECD/DAC, but other sources could be added) • Funding from national Governments (to the extent to which it is available) Disaggregated by: • Sector of intervention • Recipient (national Government, civil society organizations, etc.) • Level of inclusion of gender issues (in line with gender marker systems in use)[a]	E
Goal	**Post-conflict institutions and processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction are gender-responsive**		
Outcome	**Indicator 25 (a)**: Number and percentage of transitional justice mechanisms called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandates	Types of mechanisms include: • Truth commissions • Reparation programmes • Gender justice • Criminal prosecutions	D

Type of indicator	Indicator cluster	Specific consideration/criteria	Feasibility indicator group
		Each of these mechanisms should be assessed considering:	
		• The mandate includes protocols for the inclusion of women and girls in the process[b]	
		• Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits or services provided, or participating in post-conflict processes that are put in place[c]	
		• Number and percentage of women at senior level in each mechanism	
Output	**Indicator 25 (b)**: Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits through reparation programmes, and types of benefits received	To be disaggregated by different types of services	B
Goal	**Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform programmes address the specific security and other needs of female security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups**		
Output	**Indicator 26**: Number and percentage of female ex-combatants, women and girls associated with armed forces or groups that receive benefits from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes	Indicate percentage of female recipients (out of total) disaggregated by different types of services, such as:	B
		• Housing	
		• Sexual and reproductive health	
		• Psychosocial care	
		• Vocational training	
		• Schooling	
		• Food	
		• Cash allowances	

[a] An example is the gender marker system used by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Sub-Working Group, which goes from 0 to 3. Value 3 is assigned if the principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality. Value 2 is assigned if the project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality; it includes an analysis of the different needs of women/girls and men/boys and it has been integrated well in the activities and outcomes. Value 1 is assigned to projects where women are mentioned explicitly in the objectives but do not include specific activities or reserved budgets; gender issues are mentioned but addressed in a limited way and the design could be stronger and advance gender equality more. Value 0 is assigned to projects that do not specifically mention women or show no sign that gender issues were considered in project design. As with all markers, there is a risk that the project will unknowingly nurture existing gender inequalities or deepen them.

[b] Such as protection of female witnesses in truth commission hearings; and reparations schemes that include conflict-related violations of women's and girls' human rights.

[c] Such as percentage of female victims receiving reparations and type of reparations received; and percentage of female witnesses participating in truth commission hearings.